

주의력결핍 과잉운동장애 환자에서 주의력 과제와 관련된 대뇌의 기능적 국소화

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Cerebral Functional Localization Related to Attentional Work in Patients with Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

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국문초록

연구목적 :

본 연구는 주의력결핍 과잉운동장애 환자를 대상으로
주의력 과제를 수행할 때 대뇌의 기능적 국소화를
연구하기 위하여 methylphenidate를 투여한 후
기능적 국소화를 관찰하였다.

방 법 :

20명, 20명, 40명, 60명, 80명, 100명
가 methylphenidate를 투여하였다.

결 과 :

1) methylphenidate를 투여한 후
기능적 국소화가 관찰되었다.

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: 1999 4 7

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2) 가 . 가

3) delta 가 가 , ,

가 가 가 , .

4) Theta 가 , 가 , 가 ,

가 가 , , -

가 가 , .

5) Alpha 가 가 , 가 가

가

6) Beta 가 가 , Cz 가 가

가 가

가

결 론 :

중심 단어 :

서 론 Test of Variables of Attention(T.O. V.A.)

가 T.O.V.A. 4)

1) 가

2) catech - olamine 가

5) Norepinephrine , ,

(colliculus) (pulvinar nucleus), 가 ,

3) pinephrine nore - (locus ceruleus)

3)

2

(nontarget)

1

1

1

1

10

10

Neuro -

1995

Lee

(epoch)

256

(neural network)

artifact

(artifact)

20 50

fast

Fourie transformation(FFT)

delta 1 4Hz, theta 4 8Hz,

alpha 8 13Hz, beta 13 22Hz

30

(brain map)

30

(μV)

21)

4. 자료분석

t - test

paired t - test

t - test

paired

t - test

paired t - test

Statistical Analysis Sy -

stem(SAS)

(two - tailed)

Table 1. Neuropsychological tests-intelligence

Variables	Controls	Patients	P-value
Total IQ	107.85 ± 10.46	100.33 ± 17.32	NS
Performance IQ	109.70 ± 11.96	101.00 ± 18.43	NS
Verbal IQ	106.25 ± 10.97	102.08 ± 17.31	NS

IQ : intelligence quotient
NS : not significant in t-test

20 , 20

40

9.40 ± 1.93, 8.65 ± 1.49 ,
(p>0.05).

2. 신경심리학적 검사

1) 지능검사(KEDI-WISC)

(p>0.05)(1).

2) 집중력 검사(T.O.V.A.)

t - test

가 ,

(p<0.01, p<0.005)(2).

paired t - test

t - test

paired

가

(p<0.01, p<0.01, p<0.05).

가 (p>0.05)

(2).

3. 정량화 뇌파

1) 정상 대조군과 주의력결핍 과잉운동장애 환자군 사
이에 안정상태의 뇌파 전위의 비교

(1) Delta

가

가

(F3, F8, FTC1, T3, C3, Cz, C4, T4, Tcp1, Cp2,
Pz, Po1, Po2, O1, O2)

1. 인구학적 자료

Table 2. Neuropsychological test-attention

Variables	Controls	Patients	
		Before medication	After medication
Omission error	57.37 ± 16.61	59.34 ± 10.30	53.14 ± 7.742**
Commission error	51.57 ± 19.94	45.17 ± 9.37	48.63 ± 10.57
Response time	54.32 ± 12.41	66.20 ± 14.121**	58.68 ± 13.402**
Variability	53.01 ± 10.58	65.68 ± 15.341**	57.53 ± 14.002*

¹T-test between controls and patients before medication

²Paired t-test between patients before and after medication

* : p<0.05, ** : p<0.01

(p<0.05). (1) Delta

(Fp2 29) 가 가 (Fp1, F7, F8

27) 가 가 ,

(Fp2 29) 가 , - (Cp1, Po1, Po2, O1, Oz)

, T6, O1 가 가 (p<0.05).

(p<0.05)(1). , FTC1 29

가 가

가 가 (Fp1, Fp2, F7

27) 가 가

(2) Theta

(F7, Cp1, T5, Pz, P4 25 (1).

) 가 가

FTC1 29 (2) Theta

가 가 가 F7

(2). 가 가

(3) Alpha , , , - 18 (F4,

F8, FTC1, Cz, T4, TT1, Cp1, Cp2, Tcp2, TT2, Pz,

P4, T6, Po1, Po2, O1, Oz, O2)

(p<0.05) 가 가 (p<0.05).

(3).

(4) Beta 가 ,

가 (p<0.05). (p>0.05).

(Fp1, Fp2, F7 27

(p>0.05)) 가 가 , , , ,

(4). - 15 (Fz, F4, T4, Cp1, Cp2, Tcp2

TT2, T5, Pz, P4, T6, Po2 O1, Oz, O2)

가 가

(p<0.05)(2).

(3) Alpha

2) 정상 대조군과 주의력결핍 과잉운동장애 환자군 사이

에 조건별 뇌파 전위의 변화

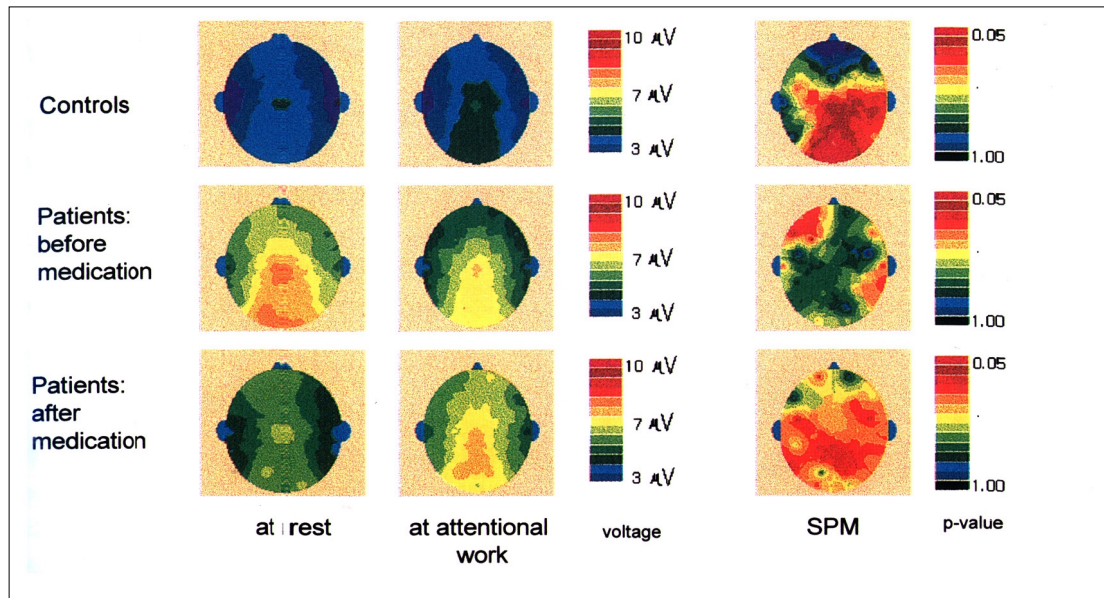


Fig. 1. Topographic distribution of absolute amplitude of delta power in controls and patients at rest and attentional work.

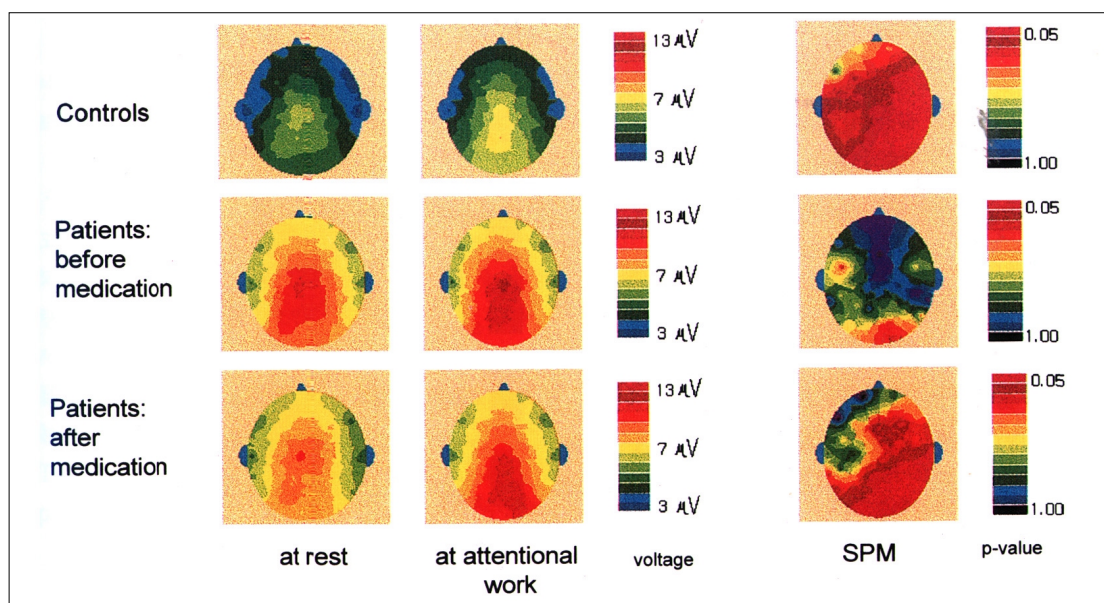


Fig. 2. Topographic distribution of absolute amplitude of theta power in controls and patients at rest and attentional work.

- (Po1, Po2, O1, Oz, O2) 가 Po1, Po2, O1, Oz, O2) 가 가
가 (p<0.05), 20 (p<0.05)(3).
가 가 (4) Beta
가 가 (p<0.05). 가 FTC1, Cz
- (Cp1,

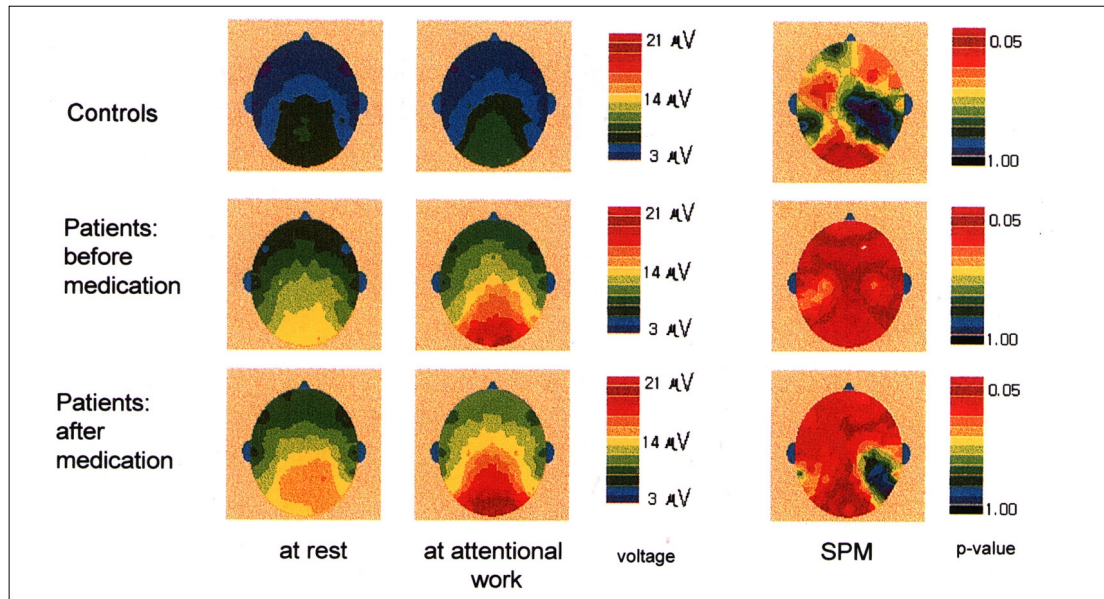


Fig. 3. Topographic distribution of absolute amplitude of alpha power in controls and patients at rest and attentional work.

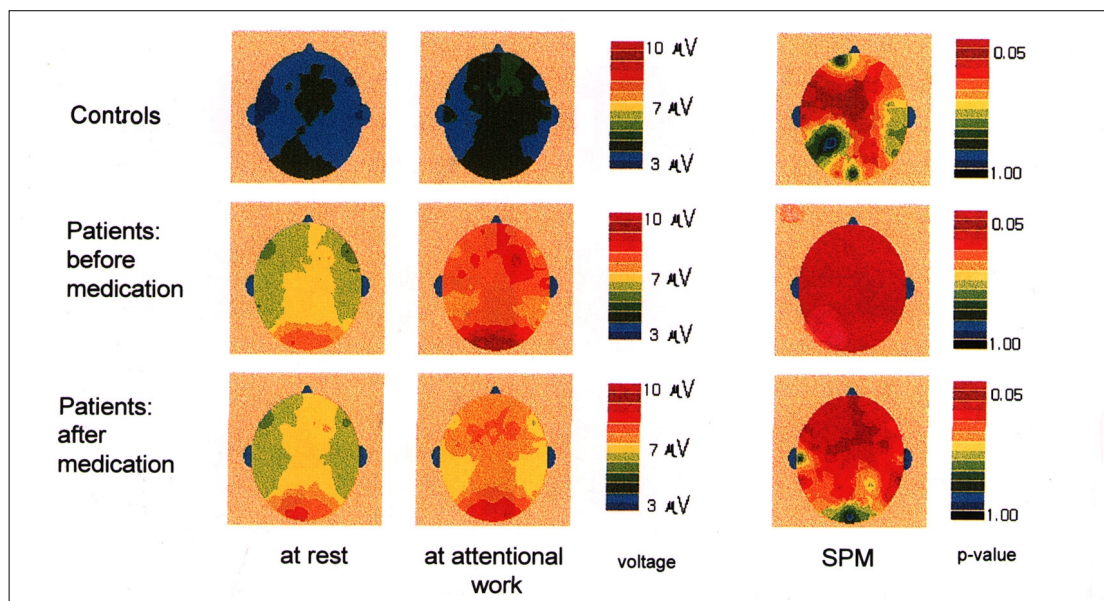


Fig. 4. Topographic distribution of absolute amplitude of beta power in controls and patients at rest and attentional work.

T4 29
 가 가
 (p<0.05). , Fp1, F7, F3,
 Fz, FTC1, TT1, TT2
 가 가

(p<0.05)(4).
고 찰

가 가
²²⁾²³⁾
가
²⁴⁾²⁵⁾²⁶⁾
가
²⁷⁾²⁸⁾
³³⁾ Mann
²⁹⁾³⁰⁾³¹⁾
DSM - 가
³⁴⁾ Jan -
zen
theta
T.O.V.A. 가 (Minnesota Co - ³⁵⁾ PET
mputer Assessment MCA)
가 ³⁶⁾ Zametkin PET
(Visual Continuous 가
Performance Test : CPT)
1994
가 ⁷⁾
1 가
⁴⁾
가
³²⁾ T.O.V.A. 가 norepinephrine
가 ⁵⁾¹²⁾
norepinephrine
, methylphenidate
가 , methylphenidate
가 methylpheni -
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¹⁰⁾¹¹⁾ meth - 가
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1kg 7mg 가

가, 40) , alpha
가 , - 가
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theta umbens) 가 가
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가
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theta 가
. Mann
, theta

참 고 문 헌

- 가 , theta
가 34) .
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가
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- 가
. alpha 가,
, alpha
. 39)
. alpha
가
alpha (attenuation)가
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ABSTRACT

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Objectives : The attentional deficit is a core symptom in attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. The major brain areas related to attention are frontal and parietal lobes. Abnormalities of frontal and parietal lobes in attention deficit hyperactivity disorder have been reported in previous researches. But, most of the researches are based on comparing patients and controls while they are in resting condition. Further research on funtional changes related to performance of attentional task is needed to understand the attentional dysfunction in attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. In this study, the localized functional changes of the brains related to attentional task in patients with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and the differences of them between patients and normal controls were examined. Also the effect of the methylphenidate on functional changes related to attentional task in patients with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder was examined.

Method : Quantitative electroencephalography(QEEG) was applied to examine the fuctional changes related to attentional task. Subjects of this study consisted of 20 patients with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and 20 controls who were matched age, sex, handedness, intelligence. QEEG was recorded on eye open resting condition, and on performing computerized attentional task. In cases of patients, after taking of methylphenidate, QEEG was recorded on both conditions.

Results :

- 1) In attention test, normal controls had better scores in response time and variabilities of response

time than those of patients with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder without taking methylphenidate. After taking medication, scores of omission, response time and variabilities of response time were significantly improved, comparing to scores without taking medication. No differences were recognized between the controls and patients with taking medication in scores of attention test.

2) In resting condition, spectral EEG revealed baseline activity levels of patients were significantly increased comparing to those of controls.

3) Analysis of delta wave revealed that amplitudes of controls were significantly elevated in parieto-occipital area during performance of attentional task. But in patients, localized activated area related to attentional task was not remarkable.

4) Theta activity of controls were significantly elevated in right frontal, right temporal, and both parieto-occipital areas during performance of attentional task. But in patients without taking medication, localized activated area related to attentional work was not remarkable. After taking medication, right frontal, right temporal, and both parieto-occipital areas were significantly activated.

5) Alpha activities of controls were significantly increased in parieto-occipital area during performance of attentional task, but those of patients without taking medication were increased in broad area.

6) Beta activities of controls were significantly increased in frontal area during attentional performance, but those of patients without taking medication were significantly increased in most of the brain areas. After taking medication, significantly increased activities related to attentional task were recognized in left frontal, and both temporal areas. Localized activated patterns similar to those of controls were recognized.

Conclusion : Based on the results of this research, it is suggested that patients with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder have increased baseline brain activity. In controls, brains showed localized response to a attentional stimuli, and functional changes related to attentional stimuli were recognized in frontal, and parieto-occipital areas. But, patients failed in showing appropriate localized activated response to attentional stimuli. It is concluded that frontal and parieto-occipital areas have some deficit responsible for the attentional dysfunction of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.

KEY WORDS : Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder · Attention deficit · Quantitative EEG · Localized functional change · Frontal lobe · Parieto-occipital lobe.